THE BOMBAY COURIER.

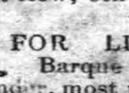
[PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK,—EVERY SATURDAY AND TUESDAY MORNING.—PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER.]

VOL. XLV.] TUESDAY, 8 AUGUST, 1837. [NO. 9418.

FOR LONDON.—The Ship *Madras*, of 550 Tons, *R. Quinton*, Commander, having superior accommodations for Passengers and carries a Surgeon for Freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 8th August 1837.



FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Barque JOHN STAMP, H. *Payn*, Commander, most part of her Cargo being engaged, will have prompt despatch, for freight or passage apply to

EDMOND, BIBBY AND Co.

Rampart Row, 8th August, 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fast sailing ship *Huddersfield* 346 Tons, *Captain G. Hall* For Freight or passage apply to

GEORGE S. KING.

8th August. 1837.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The *Brig Rapid*, Burthen 232 Tons, *T. J. Head* Commander, has accommodations for a few Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to *Messrs. Owen and Co.*—Bombay, 8th August, 1837.

FOR LONDON.—The *Palmira*, W. LOADER, Commander. Daily expected to arrive from the Mauritius. Has excellent accommodations for passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For terms apply to, *McGregor, Browning, and Co.*—Rampart Row, 8th August, 1837.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

PLEA SIDE,

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Seized by virtue of a writ of *Fieri Facias* at the suit of JEHANGHEER NASSERWANJEE.. } *Plaintiff.*

Vs.

HEERACHUND BUDREECHUND.. *Defendant.*

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Friday, the 11th instant, at 4 O'clock in the afternoon will be put up to sale by public outcry on the premises, Right, title and ... above named Defendant of, in ...galow of 2 Stories, Assessed ...ts appurtenances, a few Co...ther Trees, and a water well, ...ompound in which they stand, ... and 2, situate without the ... Funuuswady lane, near the ...'s Curdory and adjoining to ...ging to the late Soonder Ba...

(Signed) J. L. Johnson, *Sheriff.*

...ff's Office, 4th Aug. 1837.

...ની•જુદી ફેટરની•શ્રુપરીમ
ફોરટમોથી

...શરીફનુ•વેચાણ
...શનાં•ફોફમનાંમાં•ની•ખુબી
...ીર•નશરવાંનજી • ફરીઆદી•
...
...રીચંદ•જવાબ•દેનાર ✻
...આંથી•આપીએચજે — તારીખ
...લતા•મફીનાંનાં•શ્રુફરવારને•દંને
...ફોરનાં•ફલાફ ૪ નાં•અંફાંછે•તાં
ફાંજ•ઉપર•ફફેલા•ફરીઆદીનાં•જવાબ•દે
નારનો•ફુફ•ફલાફો•તથા•લાલ•બે•મારનો
બંગલો•એફ•આશેશમેનટનાં•આંફ ૩ બા
વાલો•તેનુ•જેફાંફ•ફોએ•તે•શાઠે•તથા•ઠો
રાંએફ•નારીઅલીનાં•તથા•ખીજાં•અફાડો
તથા•એફ•પાંણીનો•કુવો•તથા•તે•જેમાં•એ
ઉભુછે•તેનાં•ફમપાંઉડ•શાઠે•તે•ઉપર•આશે
શમેનટનો•આંફ ૧ લો•તથા ૨ બેછે•તે•બા
ફારફોટ•ફનશવાડીની•રોરીમો•આગલા •
મોતીશાની•ફરદોરી•આગલ•શ્રુનદર•બાવા
જીની•વાડીની•પડોશમોછે•તે•અફર•લીલાં
ઉ•ફરીને•વેચશે ✻

(શઠી) જે—એલ—જેનશેન—શરીફ
શ્રી•ચુંમબઇની•શરીફની•આજ્ઞા
તા• ૪ થી•આગશટ ૧૮૩૭ ✻

ON SALE.—A large Bengal Built Travelling Palanquin been in use only one month.—Apply to the PRINTER.

Bombay, 7th August 1837.

SUPREME COURT.—Application having been made to the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, that Probate of the last Will and Testament of *Jessop George De Blackburn Hulton Esquire*, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Honorable the East India Company's service in the Bombay Establishment, may be granted to *Stafford Bettesworth Haines Esquire*, a Commander in the Indian Navy, one of the Executors named in the said Testators Will, reserving the Right of *John Park Sanders Esquire*, the other Executor named in the said Testators Will, to come in and prove the same—all persons concerned therein are hereby apprized thereof.—Dated this 7th day of August, 1837.

PATCH,—*Proctor.*

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE,—Is hereby given, that ROBERT GLASSPOOLE LANCASTER and JOHN BECKWITH, Severally, of Bombay British Merchants lately Carrying on business as merchants and agents in partnership with *Willam Turner* late of Bombay, *John Miller*, Junior of Liverpool and *Robert Ferguson* of the city of Glasgow, under the following names or styles (that is to say) at Bombay under the names or firm of Ferguson Turner and Company, at Calcutta under the names or firm of Turner Ferguson, and Company, at Glasgow under the name or firm of John Miller Junior and Company, and at Liverpool under the names or firm of Ferguson Miller and Company, and now prisoners in the Bombay Gaol for debt, have filed a Petition in the Court for the relief of Insolvent debtors of Bombay, praying for the benefit of the Act 9 Geo: IV. Cap. 73 and an assignment of their Estates and Effects to the common assignee and that they have also filed a Schedule of their Estates and Effects in my Office, and that by Order of the said Court bearing date the Seventh day of August instant, the matters of the said Insolvents Petition are ordered to be heard on the third Monday in the month of September next, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Any creditor or creditors wishing to oppose the discharge of the abovenamed Insolvents, must give notice thereof to the chief Clerk at least three days before the day appointed for the Hearing, and also file his or their claims together with an affidavit in support thereof at the office of the said Chief Clerk on paying the usual fees.

J. P. LARKINS.—*Chief Clerk.*

Chief Clerk's Office, Fort, Bombay,
7th day of August 1837.

TO be sold by Public Auction, at the Mazagaum Dock-Yard at 4 P. M. on Thursday next, for the benefit of those concerned in the Brig *Rapid*.

1 Chain Cable 75 Fathoms.
4 Casks of Bread.
A small quantity of old Copper.

Terms, *Cash*, and the Goods to be cleared away immediately.

Bombay, 7th Aug 1837.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday next, the 9th August Inst. *Messrs. Frith, and Co.* will submit for public Sale at their Rooms, at 11 A. M. the following varied Assortment of Goods, comprizing Piece Goods, Grey Madapollams, and pieces of Chintz, China Lacquer'd Paper Boxes, Buggy, and Riding Whips, superior Manilla Cigars, Cases of Crown Glass, of all sizes, 1st, 2nd and 3d size Hanging Lamps, Double branched Wallshades, with handsomely engraved Shades, a few barrels of very superior white Cabin (London made) Biscuit, a large quantity of French Clarets of good quality, superior Jamaica Rum, Port Wine, an Invoice of Hams and Bacon &c. &c. &c.

AT NOON,

A Buggy Horse, and any other Cattle, or Carriages that may offer.—Nesbitt Lane, 8th, August 1837.

AUCTION.—On Thursday next, the 10th Instant, at 1 P. M. *Messrs. Frith, and Co.* will Sell by Public Auction, at Chinch Bunder, on account of the underwriters 480 Bags of Sugar, landed in a damaged state from the following Ships viz.

137 Bags ex "Flora"
253 do. ex "Cavendish Bentinck"
90 do. ex "Caledonia"

ALSO.—A Bale of Damaged Doties.

Terms of Sale, a deposit of Twenty ℔ Cent to be paid if required, when the lots are knocked down, and the remainder immediately after the sale. The loss to be at the risk of the purchasers from the moment they are knocked down.—Nesbitt Lane, 8th August, 1837.

NOTICE.—On Wednesday the 23d August 1837. Messrs. FRITH AND Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms without reserve the property of a gentleman proceeded to England a service of Silver Plate, consisting of Curry Dishes, Table and Desert Spoons, and Forks, Soup Ladle, Gravy Spoons and Fish Knife, Two Pairs of Double Plated, handsome curry Dishes with Silver Edges, and three pairs of Plated Bottle Stands, with rich silver edges.

ALSO.

On the same day, 5 pair of very elegant Double branch, plated pillar Shades, with rich Silver Edges handsomely Engraved shades and Spare ones to match. These Candlesticks are very handsome, all correspond, and are well adapted for the table of a regimental Mess room.

Messrs. FRITH, and Co. will be happy to treat with purchasers for any of the above, by private sale prior to the above date.—Nesbit Lane, August, 8th 1837.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON FOR PASSENGERS, *No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* Parties arriving in England, will, on immediate application to Mr. ALEXANDER, *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall street* (*next door to the India House*), secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine, No. 11, Leadenhall street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given, that sealed Tenders will be received until the 31st August, next, by the acting Dewan of His Highness The Rajah of Travancore, for the supply of Two thousand Coombs of Bombay *Salt* of 160 Travancore Parrahs ℔ Coomb, for the use of this Sirkar.

The whole quantity to be delivered within the 31st March 1838 at the following Ports, namely:—

At Alleppey	Coombs	400
" Moonambom	do..	400
" [illegible]	do..	400
" Manacodom	do..	400
" Quilon	do..	400
Total		2000

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the person tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend and the most advantageous offer, if approved of, will be accepted, and payment made at 28 Chuckrums ℔ Rupee.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Bombay *Salt* for the use of the Travancore Govenment."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW,
Actg. Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutcherry, Travandrum on Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A True Copy) JOHN MORPHEW,

ખબર—બે•હજાર•કુમબ•શ્રી•ચુમબઇનાં
મીઠાંની•તે•દર•એફ•કુમબનાં ૧૬૦ તરાવે
નફોરનાં•ફરાઓની•શપલાઇ•બીશે•ફેબલે
આલંમ•શ્રી•તરાવેનફોરનાં•રાજાનો•હુકીનો
દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગશટ•શને ૧૮૩૭
ધ્રુધી•મોફોરબંધ•પરપોજલા•લશે•તે•તેજ•
શરફારનાં•ફાંમ•શાકુ•જોઇએચ ✻

એ•બધો•માલ•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•મારચ•
૧૮૩૮ ધ્રુધીમો•ફેઠલ•ફફેલે•બંદરે•પોફોચા
ડી•આપવો ✻

શ્રી•આલપઇ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
ચુમામબોમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
શ્રીઆનફોલંમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
માનાફોદમ•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ
કુઇલાન•••••૪૦૦ કુમબ

જુમલે ૨૦૦૦

પરપોજલો•લેવા•શાકુ•જે•દાફાડો • ઠરવે
આછે•તેને•ખીજે•દીવશે•હજુર•ફચેરીમો•
જે•લોફોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•ફરશે•તેફોને
અથવા•તેનાંઓની•તરફથી•તેનાંનાં•આડ
તીઆઓને•તાંફાં•આવવાને•રજાછે•તે•તેનં
દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે•તથા•જેનાં•પરપોજલથી•ધ
ણો•ફાયદો•થશે•ને•તે•જો•ફળુલતમો•આ
વશે•તો•તેનુ•ફળુલ•ફરશે•તથા•તેનાં•નાંણાં
દર•રૂપીએ ૨૮ ચફરમ•પરમાંણે•આપશે ✻

પરપોજલનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ
જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનફોરની•શરફારનાં•ફાંમ•શા
કુછે•તથા•શ્રી•ચુમબઇનાં•મીઠાંની•શપલા
ઇનુછે ✻

(શઠી) આર—રનગારાવ•હુકીનો•દેવાંન
શ્રી•તરાવેનફોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર•ફચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી•નકલ)
જોન•આરપીહ્યુ

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders, for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the use of the Travancore Government, will be received by the acting Dewan of His Highness the Rajah of Travancore, until the 31st August next; and the most advantageous offer will be accepted.

Salt Petre 40 Candies of 600 lbs. English
Brimstone 10....Do.....Do.... ..Do.
Sugar 200..Do. of 500 Do·.. ..Do.

The Articles to be delivered either at Alleppey or Trevandrum within the 31st December next; and payment will be made for the same at 28 Chuckrums the Rupee.

The Tenders will be opened on the day succeeding the one fixed for their ultimate reception at the Huzzoor Cutcherry, where the persons tendering, or Agents on their part, are at liberty to attend.

The Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of******* for the use of the Travancore Government."

(Signed) R. RUNGA ROW.
Acting Dewan.

Huzzoor Cutchery, Trevandrum in Travancore, 2d June, 1837.

(A true Copy) JOHN MORPHEW.

ખબર—ફેઠલ•ફફેલી•જીનશોની•શપલાઇ
બીશે•ફેબલેઆલંમ • શ્રી•તરાવેનફોરનાંરા
જનો•હુકીનો•દેવાંન•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•આગ
શટ•શને ૧૮૩૭ ધ્રુધી•મોફોરબંધ•પરપોજ
લો•લશે•તે•શ્રી•તરાવેનફોરની•શરફારનાં•
ફાંમ•શાકુ•જોઇએચ•જેનાં• પરપોજલથી•ફા
એદો•થશે•તેનુ•ફળુલ•ફરશે ✻

થુરોખાર ૪૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એફ•અંગરેજી
૬૦૦ રતલની ✻

ગનધફ ૧૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એફ • અંગરેજી•
૬૦૦ રતલની ✻

ખાંડ ૨૦૦ ખાંડી•તે•દર•એફ•અંગરેજી ૬૦૦
રતલની ✻

તે•જીનશો•શ્રી•આલપઇ•અથવા • શ્રી •
તરીવેનદરંમમો•તારીખ ૩૧ મી•દીશેમબર
આવતા•મફીનાંની•ધ્રુધી•પોફોચાડી•આપ
વી•તેનાં•નાંણાં•દર•એફ•રુપીઆનાં ૨૮ ચ
ફરમ•પરમાંણે•ગનેઆમો•આવશે ✻

પરપોજલો•લેવા•શાકુ • જે•દાફાડો•ઠરવે
આછે•તેને•ખીજે•દીવશે•હજુર•ફચેરીમો •
જે•લોફોએ•પરપોજલ•આપેઆં•ફરશે • તેફો
ને • અથવા• તેનાંઓની•તરફથી•તેનાંનાં •
આડતીઆઓને•તાંફાં• આવવાને • રજાછે•
તેનાંનાં•દેખતાં•ઉઘાડશે ✻

પરપોજલનાં•શરનાંમાં•ઉપર•એમ•લખવુ
જે•શ્રી•તરાવેનફોરની•શરફારનાં•ફાંમ•શા
કુછે•તથા•ફલાંની•શપલાઇનુછે ✻

(શઠી) આર—રનગારાવ
હુકીનો•દેવાંન
શ્રી•તરાવેનફોરમોની•તરાવેનદરમ
હજુર•ફચેરી•તા• ૨ જી•જુન ૧૮૩૭
(ખરી•નકલ)
જોન•આરપીહ્યુ

ERRATA.

In a letter signed (Ne Sutor ultra crepidam) of Tuesday's Courier.

8th line for "Officer" read "Office" 14th line for "that many more" read "and that many more" "After the word "contemplation" a *full stop* or *dash* is required. 15th line for "widely projected" read "wisely projected." Deccan, Augst 3rd.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have inserted a list of errata at the desire of Ne sutor ultra crepidam— If we did so for all who favor us, our sheet would present a quantity of PABULUM *very unpalutable to most of our readers. Our compositors and* CORRECTORS OF THE PRESS *frequently make us their victims but we repine in silence.*

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Lieutt. Hughes 7th Madres Lt. Cavalry from Jaulnah.
Asst. Surgn J. Keith, I. N. from Bushire.

DEPARTURE.—NONE.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Augst 6th,—The Hon'ble Company Sloop of War Elphinstone Comnr. W. Lowe from Bushir 3 A. M. on 19th July 1837.

DEPARTURES.

" 5th—Ship Cavendish Bentinck, A. G. McKenzie, Master to Calcutta.
Passengeers—Lieut. Darwall, and Mr. George Ross.
" Do.—Ship Caledonia, T. Symers, Master, to Madras.
Passengeers.—Lieut. Young, Lieutt. Francis.
" Do.—Barque Scourfield, Chas S. Evans, Master to London.
Passengers.—Capt. J. Ormond, Dr. Sullivan.
6th.—Ship Jessie, George Black, Master to China

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

E. I. COMPANY'S VESSELS.—Brig Taptee, Cutter Margaret, Cutter Nurbudda, Schooner Shannon, Surveying Brig Palinurus, and Sloop of war Elphinstone.
STEAMERS.—Hugh Lindsay, Berenice.
FREE TRADERS.—Columbia, Rapid, Malabar, Childe Harold, Blake, Madras, Huddersfield, Lady East, Logan, Col. Newall, Tweed, Minerva, Hero of Malown and Tory.
COUNTRY VESSELS.—Tauze, Lord Castlereagh, Hamudee Kusrovie, Julia, Mahadimbu Shaw, Dowlut Savoy, Discovery, Earl of Clare, Flora, Francis Warden, Futtay Salam, Futtay Rahimon. Fazel Currim.. Betsey, Sir Charles Malcolm. Eliza and Ernaad.
ARAB SHIP.—Tauze. and Nussarathshaw.
FRENCH.—Barque Anacreon.
HIS HIGHNESS THE NIZAM'S,—Barque Mecca, Piedmontese.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY 8th AUGUST, 1837.

The H. C's. Sloop of War *Elphinstone* arrived on Sunday ; she brings no post office bag, but merely a box from London and another from Tehran addressed to the Secretary of Government. She spoke the *Emily* on the 22d July about 120 miles below Bushire, which vessel had then been 26 days out. We confess we are not disappointed at the receipt of no letters or intelligence by this opportunity; as we have always thought that the two routes conflicting together would operate prejudicially, and as the mail bags might be forwarded by the one or the other indiscriminately, that this same uncertainty of passage would make the transmission on both routes irregular. We have heard nothing therefore on which we can rely in the shape of intelligence, but by way of rumour, that the health of his Majesty was much impaired, and that an estrangement had taken place between the KING and the Duchess of KENT, resulting we presume if true, from the affair of the Drawing Room at the period of the decease of Lady de L, Isle His Majesty's daughter. Another rumour is that the ministry was unstable, and an early dissolution therefore anticipated. The Government Packet brought by the *Elphinstone* is of date the 2d of June.

Since writing the above we have received a letter containing a list of the Arrivals and Sailings of East India Shipping up to the 1st. June, a copy of which will be found in our columns.

We have at length some information of the proceedings of Captain Burnes, connected with his very important mission, both in a scientific and political view, to the upper Provinces of India, and the countries bounding our territories on the north. We have strong anticipations that this undertaking of that zealous and indefatigable officer will open a large field for physical enquiry, and give us more ample and satisfactory details of the half civilized races and hordes which hang upon our northern limits, and the means of judging how far our fears or apprehensions of the probabilities of aggression on that side are well or ill founded. Captain Burnes we believe has already ascertained that the latitudes and longitudes of many places which we had been accustomed to consider as settled, are very erroneously stated in our charts. The fitness of Captain Burnes for the difficult and indeed dangerous excursion on which he is occupied may be illustrated by his own words : " I am here, he says, to look after commerce, to see to the survey of rivers and to examine passes, but I am now neck deep in politics, and likely to be soon out to sea, without any compass to guide me but my own judgment. To speak more plainly we are near the scene of war between the Seiks and Afghans in such a position that our advance becomes questionable. But " forward" is my motto, and glad am I that it has been, as the bright side of things now begins to appear, and I must pacify as far as I can Runjeet Sing and Dost Mahomed Khan." We wish Captain Burnes all possible sucess in his pacificatory intentions, although we entertain some doubts that this will be very considerable, as well from the bold and indomitable nature of the Afghan, as from the known determination of Runjeet Sing, smarting under a supposed breach of faith on the part of his enemy. Captain Burnes thus describes the cause of the present warlike operations, which bid fair at one time to retard his further progress. " When Runjeet Sing withdrew his troops in the beginning of the year to Lahore, to do honor to his grandson's marriage, the Afghans came out upon the plain of Peshawar, attacked his divisions there—put all to the sword, killed the general and captured Peshawar and four guns.—This was most mortifying to Runjeet, and he was in a moment in full march with all his French officers to Attock. He is now about 150 miles from us and the Frenchmen are ahead of us. Runjeet has treated us very kindly. He requested me not to forget " my old friend" and to do nothing injurious to him in Cabool." Of the navigation of the Indus, although Captain Burnes speaks more favorably than we had imagined would be the result of his researches, yet he appears to consider, that our relations with the people on its sides, and our commercial views and treaties must be better understood, before any great success could attend the opening of its navigation. He observes " the Indus has far more facilities for navigation than I ever believed, and here we are close upon the salt range without an interruption, and in vessels of 80 tons burthen. The only portion of the Indus, which has a regular inundation, is the part above Chitturr. I will only mention that strong southerly winds blow here and I came from Chitturr to Deru Ismael Khan in 17 days." So exceedingly inaccurate are our maps of the countries on the Indus, that Captain Burnes remarks that there is not a single latitude fixed west of Lahore. Our knowledge of the races of men among which Captain Burnes is now directing his researches, is likely to be so much augmented by the zeal and science of so able a leader and his associates, that we shall view the progress of the party with much anxiety and interest. Here are countries on the very threshold of our Indian Empire, with which it became us to have been long since much better acquainted, if there were any real dangers to be apprehended on that side ; and yet scarcely an effort has been made, until within the last few years, to obtain any accurate details respecting the warlike habits, the wealth, the resources, or the accessibility by an enemy of the lands occupied by so many and so different nations and tribes. And for a quarter of a century too, we have been setting up the bugbear of a Russsian invasion of India ; which, if it were ever to become a fact, must proceed through these very countries and tribes, with which we have so supinely omitted to make ourselves acquainted. We have pushed our researches across the inhospitable wilds of the two AMERICAS ; we have buried ourselves in their lofty forests, to ascertain the course of a river or a stream ; but we have left this land, teeming with nations hanging round the richest of our possessions, to the solitary and enthusiastic investigations of individual enterprise, as if it were an ultima THULE of Civilisation. A brighter day is now dawning, and a few years, we may now flatter ourselves, will make us thoroughly acquainted with the Tribes dwelling in the back-ground as it were of Europe and Asia. Our Charts, we hope in yet a short interval, will no longer contain those undefined *terræ incognitæ*, which have so long cast a shade on human research and advancement. We are now pushing our inquiries, not only towards the northward of India, but we are sanguine in thinking, that by the medium of the Burmese, we shall soon acquire some knowledge of the Western borders of China, and the various Tartar nations, which are said to form her barrier on the West. Nothing can be more auspicious for the acquiring accurate geographical knowledge, than the durable peace which has so long opened the doors for the advancement of knowledge and science. To slacken, to be supine in our efforts at this season, when every thing seems to favor our enterprise, might be a subject of everlasting regret. A long night may follow this unexampled duration of peace and national harmony, if war should again unfortunately devastate Europe. Captain Burnes speaks in the highest terms of the talent zeal and unwearied assiduity of his companion Lieut. Wood, and seems much pleased with all who ure associated with him in his mission.

EAST INDIA SHIPPINGS.

ARRIVALS.

May 2d.—Gilmore, Lindsay, from Bombay.
do.—Sesostris, Yates, from Bengal.
do.—Memnon, Elkin, from do.
do.—Malabar, Voss, from Bombay.
9th May.—John Knox, Thompson, from do.
do.—Hercestion, Hustable, from Bengal.
do.—Copeland, Crawford, from ditto.
11th.—Windsor, Henning, from ditto.
do.—Symmetry, Riley, from ditto.
do.—Annandale, Hill, from Ceylon.
do.—Tickler, Ritey, from ditto.
12th.—Lady Flora, Ford, from Madras.
do.—Diana, Hurskins, from Bengal.
do.—St. George, Thomson, from ditto.
13th.—Lord Hungerford, Farquharson, from Bengal.
15th.—Marquis of Hastings, Clarkson, from Bombay,
do.—Albion, Underwood, from ditto.
do.—Urania, Noakes, from ditto.
do.—Portland, Conbro, from ditto.
do.—Collingwood, from Bengal.
19th.—Hygeia, Birch, from ditto.
do.—Duke of Clarence, Sandford, from do.
24th.—Barretto Junior, Saunders, from Bengal.
26th.—Waterloo, Bow, from Madras.
29th.—Bland, Eallun, from Bengal.

SAILINGS.

May 4th.—Coromandel, Boys, for Madras, and Bengal.
16th.—Bombay, Waugh, for Madras,
20th.—Alfred, Jameson, for Bengal.
31st.—Minerva, for Madras.

TO SAIL.

20th June.—Theresa, for Madras and Bengal.
do.—Royal William, for ditto. ditto.
22th.—Repulse, for do. do.
do.—Sesostris, for do. do.
5th.—Brig Runie, for Bengal.
10th.—Whitby, for ditto.
15th.—Arab, for ditto.
7th —Walmer Castle, for Bombay.
20th.—Lady Feversham, for ditto.
do.—Bayne, for ditto.
Asia, for ditto.

Passengers per Bombay, Waugh for Madras.—Major Abdy, Captain Darby, Lieut. Charteres, Dr. Plumbe, and Lady Mr. Const, and Mr. Nightingale.

Passengers per Minerva, for Madras.—Lady Gough, 3 Misses Gough, Mrs. Hay, Miss Hay, Mrs. Williams, Miss Sutherland, Miss Fullerton, two Miss Williamson's, Miss Reating, Miss Prendergast. Mr. General Sir Hugh Gough, Captain Gough, Captain Bedingfield, Captain Ashton, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Fullerton, Mr. Lysart, Mr. Barber, Mr. Butler, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Gough, Mr Arbuthnot, Mr. Daniel, Mr. Young, and Mr. Grant.

Passengers per Seringapatam for Madras and Bengal, Commanded by Captain Denney, to Sail 7th June.—Mrs. General Carnagie, Miss Carnagie, Mrs. Millens, Mrs. Bade, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Newson, Mrs. McMurdo, Capt. Orr, Capt. Newsom, Lt. Drummond, Mr. Cade, two Mr. Edmonstons, Mr. Ross, Mr. Morton, Mr. Oswald, Mr. Robert, Mr. Mayne, Mr. Steven, Mr. Norfer, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Donaldson, Assist. Surgeon, Mr. Drummond, Cadet, Mr. Alston, do. Mr. Walpole, do. and Mr. Goulding.

Passengers per Asia, for Bombay.—Captain Laing in charge of Troops.

Passengers per Marquis of Camden.—Captain Taylor, Capt. Fladgate, Lt. Patch, and Lady, Mr. Dring, Mr. Monckton, &c,

Passengers per Coromandel, for Madras and Bengal.—Mr. Morton, and two Children, Capt. Sandford, Messrs Raikes, and Vansittart, writers, Messrs. Cooper, Omminey, Dysart, Balfour, Henderson, Hughesdon, Densley, Thompson, Twentyman, Simpson, Matthews. and Smith.

DEATHS.

13th April, Off the Azores, Lieut. W. G McHaffie, 6th Regt. Bengal N. I.
28th April, at Salisbury, St. Strand, Lieut. Col. Robert, Campbell, 22d Regt. Bengal N. I.
10th May, at Hulcomb near, Dorking. Captain H. Fuller, 7th Regt. M. Lt. Cavalry.
13th May, Royal Circus Bath, Lt. General Wm. Neville Cameron.
19th May, at Edinburgh, Wm. Ogilvie, Esq. B. C. S.

MADRAS.

SPECTATOR.—JULY 26.

The finding of the Court Martial on Lieut. Stokes has, we understand, been Manslaughter, and the sentence, Imprisonment for two years and a half.

CONSERVATIVE.—JULY 1[illegible]

MAIL COACH TO BANGALORE.—Pursuing the thought with which we closed our last article on this subject, we should say that the length of Road requiring to be made, extended to some 90 miles, and this might be divided into nine portions of 10 miles each ; in this way the whole distance might be completed in a very short space of time, and the period of the completion of it might be calculated with great exactness.—In regard to the line of Road which we think most desirable, there is one obstacle but not of any magnitude nor is it one which cannot easily be overcome and in more ways than one. But it will render necessary the expence of two additional Coaches and some other et cætera—we allude to the beds of the Rivers Poony and Pallaur between Arcot and Vellore covering no less a distance than one mile and three furlongs ; the width of one is a mile—the width of the other three furlongs—and the widths of these beds are the widths of the Rivers, for when the waters come down they cover the bed from bank to bank. From these follow the inconvenience and expense of two rest Houses or Inns on either Bank—and the transfer of Passengers and baggage from one Coach to another and the transport across the Rivers when the waters are out—The Government must of course be at the expense of the passage upon the same principle that they are to be at the charge of the Roads. The charge and use of extra horses over the beds of the Rivers when they are fordable may be covered by an extra allowance for that distance by the Government and when the waters are out the Government will have to provide proper Boats.—If the causeway across the Adyar is found to answer through the monsoon something of the same kind of road might be made across the beds of these rivers, but it must be built with more solidity, for these waters, dignified with the names of Rivers although only mountain streams, when rain has fallen in the usual quantity, fill the river full from bank to bank and come down with great rapidity.

MADRAS HERALD.—JULY 26.

We are sorry to learn, by a letter dated Secunderabad, July 18th, the Cholera had prevailed in the City and Suburbs of Hyderabad during the previous fortnight to a considerable extent, and was at that time causing great ravages. The mortality to some reports was 150 a day, and by others 200 a day, in the city and neighbourhood *Poojahs* and immense sacrifices, and *Holacausts* of Buffaloes, Bullocks, Sheep. &c. &c., were being offered up to the deity by the Mussulman and Hindoo population daily to appease his anger and to remove the pestilence. It is thought that these means are very likely to encrease the evil, as the filth and stench caused by these offerings at the different gates of the city of Hyderabad and in the middle of it, are very dreadful.

Taking it for granted, whether Steam Communication be afterwards extended to the other Presidencies or not, that a direct mail will be despatched *at least monthly* from England to Bombay and from Bombay to England, we think attention cannot be too soon often directed to the immense importance of improving the inland communication between Bombay and the other Presidencies of India. We have heard it stated by a gentleman well able to appreciate both the difficulty of the undertaking, and the benefit of its accomplishment, that if the road from this to Bangalore were put and kept in such a condition as to allow carriages of all descriptions to travel over it, there would be no insurmountable obstacle to its being connected with a road from Poona ; which would bring Bombay within six days of Madras, by the ordinary Mail, and allow passengers to travel with equal speed from one Presidency to the other. That both Madras and Bombay would benefit by increased facilities of communication we think no reasonable man can doubt—but the advantage to Madras if all our intercourse with England by letter is to pass through that channel would be incalculable.

CALCUTTA.

ENGLISHMAN.—JULY, 22.

AFFAIRS AT AVA.—Two *Moulmein Chronicles* to the 24th ultimo reached us yesterday. We extract an article below.

" Lieut. Smith of the 13th N. I., the officer who was deputed at the close of April last to join Col. Burney in order to afford him the means, if necessary, of communicating with his government, returned on the 13th instant, having executed the duty entrusted to him with skill and promptitude. He left Rangoon on the 3d May and arrived at Ava on the 24th of the same month, having met with no obstacle or interruption in his trip beyond the expression of some insolence and impertinence on the part of the new king's troops stationed at the place were Lieut. Beevor was prepared to make fight, when opposed on his passage up with the resident's relief escort. The arrival of Lieutenant Smith is represented as having had a good effect, inasmuch as it has shewn to the Court of Ava, that the British government require the communication with its representative to be kept free and open, and that on any suspicion of foul play towards him, the petty local British authorities around Ava, are on the *qui vive*, and ready to do their utmost either to assist him or to resent any outrage offered him.

Affairs at Ava and throughout the country do not seem so quiet and satisfactory as might have been anticipated from the vast power and resources which the new king has accumulated in his hands, but the fact appears to be that this accession of wealth and power is not accompanied by that firmness and soberness of mind that can alone render them beneficial to the fortunate individual into whose hands they have fallen. What a powerful, and at the same time happy individual he would have been, had he abided by the voluntary oath, which he is said to have taken before a Pagoda, after quitting Ava, not to injure his brother in any way. The real power of the kingdom would have been in his hands, the people would have blessed him for ridding them of the upstart tyranny of the queen and her brother, and the monarch on the throne would doubtless, in course of time, have placed all confidence in him. But what, we would ask, have the people gained by the late revolution ? We cannot hear of any one single act calculated to improve their condition or add to their prosperity. On the contrary, one of the first acts of the new king is the removal of the seat of government from Ava to Mok-tcho-bo, inflicting losses and misery on thousands for the gratification of silly pride. The prisons of Ava are full and the instruments of the executioner and the torturer in full activity. For what crime? adherence to their oath of allegiance to their old master, an honorable fact, which in itself should, in the new king's eyes, have constituted merit. And for what purpose? the low and degrading one of extorting money. Money is surely the god of the Burmese idolatry, to reach whom they will take all sorts of crooked, dirty, and bloody paths, instead of the open and direct road of industry and civilization. Old men and woman are pinched with red hot irons, their nails tore from their fingers, and other most horrible and abominable outrages committed on their persons, in order to extort the very last bit of silver they may posses, and this too in contravention of his royal word repeatedly pledged, not to injure those who laid down their arms and surrendered to him."

" We have had the opportunity of learning details of the late extraordinary events in Ava, with which we were formerly acquainted only in the abstract. Among others, we find that when Colonel Burney communicated to the late government the result of his visit to the Prince of Tharawaddy at Mok-tcho-bo, and they determined, as the only means of averting the destruction of the capital and ensuring their own and their master's lives, to throw themselves on the mercy of the Prince, thirteen of the ministers and chief military officers, confiding in the Prince's pledge not to injure them in person or property, crossed over from Ava to Tsagain and gave themselves up to one of the Prince's sons who commanded there. The mournful procession of these unfortunate individuals is described as having been extremely interesting and affecting The crowd through whom they passed, so far from shewing any insult or violence, was perfectly silent and respectful. The ministers and officers were on foot ; Menzagyee manifested the utmost alarm and seemed to have lost the faculty of hearing and speaking, but the demeanor of the prince ' Mengmyat-bo' (a brother of the late and present king) excited the highest admiration. He led the party with a firm step and a bold, upright carriage, grave and serious, but evidently suffering much from feelings of indignation and wounded pride. Some of the military officers also appeared justly to view the whole proceeding as an unworthy degradation. The young prince received them with civility, but soon undeceived those who believed they would be allowed to return to Ava, saying they must all remain with him. Some have been released, but of these some have again been placed in irons. A few only and those not of the highest rank have been execustd ; but if the royal word has been broken in their cases, what security remains for the lives of all the other ? still we have hopes that His Majesty's eyes will be opened to the feelings an opinions which must arise in all civilized countries, when it becomes known among them in what manner he has treated men who delivered themselves up to him, confiding in his pledge for the safety of their lives and property.

" Messrs. Griffith and Bayfield arrived at Ava on the 15th ult., the latter having been deputed in January last towards the frontiers of Assam to meet the English officers in charge of that country, in other to settle the subject of boundaries with the Burmese officers. He met Capt. Hannary and Dr. Griffith on the frontiers, but Major White, the officer in political change of Assam, had returned from the frontier without awaiting the arrival of Dr. Bayfield and the Burmese officers, in consequence of his supplies of provisions having failed him. Dr. Bayfield therefore returned to Ava and Dr. Griffith accompanied him, the latter having been some months employed in that quarter as Botanist. On their return to Ava they first heard of the civil war raging in the kingdom, and it was with great difficulty they succeeded in effecting their return, having narrowly escaped detention and plunder. They could procure no assistance and were obliged to man a boat down the Irrawaddy with their own servants encountering considerable danger, especially on one occasion, when the river suddenly commenced rising at the rate of 19 inches an hour during nearly fifteen hours.

" Dr. Richardson had not reached Ava on the 28th ult., but was hourly expected, the Resident having at last obtained, though with considerable difficulty permission for him to proceed.

BENGAL HERALD, JULY 23.

THE BARQUE GABRIELLE.—We have been given to understand, that at 8 A. M. of the 20th instant, a fire broke out in the hold of the French bark *Gabrielle*, while lying off Mud Point, which, it was subsequent by ascertained, was caused by the spirit stowed below having ignited while a portion of it was being pumped off. Immediately the fire was discovered the vessel was scuttled in three different places, and with the assistance of the crews of the *Olimpus* and *Andromed,a* the flames were extinguished after one hour's exertion. About fifty bags of wheat were destroyed by the fire; but no material injury has been sustained by the vessel.—

BENGAL HURKARU—JULY 24.

We have been favored with the following full and particular account of the late disturbances at Lucknow ; which is entitled to the fullest confidence l—

At half past 11, on the night of the 7th instant the death of the King of Oude, was reported to the Resident Colonel Low, who ordered 2 regiments and 4 guns from Cantonments. He sent to the Padshah Begum directing her an no account to enter the city or leave her own residence and took Dr. Stevenson and Captain Paton (the 1st assistant) with him to the Palace, and found the King dead. Left Captain Panton to seal up the valuables and place guards over them, and then returned to the Residency. He then sent the 2nd assistant, Lieutenant Shakespeare, to the lawful heir, Nawaub Nusser-ood-Dowlah, to inform him of his succession to the throne, which Lieutenant Shakespeare having executed, Colonel Low ordered him to return to the Nawaub's house in company with Captain Paton and to escort the new King to the palace where the meeting with the Resident took place after which Nusseer-wood-Dowlah who is a very old man retired with his relations and attendants to a private apartment to take an hour's repose previous to his Coronation which was to take place at 7 A. M. At 4 A. M. the troops had not arrived and Colonel Low[illegible] the two assistants, and the Meer Moonshee, were [illegible] palace maki[illegible] for the approaching ceremony [illegible] when a [illegible] to the room to report that the Padsh[illegible] tender (the boy Moonah Jaun) [illegible] 2,000 armed men and indeed were [illegible] gate. Captain Paton immediately went [illegible] he reached just as the insurgents arri[illegible] demanded admittance and on being re[illegible] phant against the gate which being mad[illegible] the shock; another more furious elepha[illegible] ted and having a vigorous mahout m[illegible] was driven with irresistible force again[illegible] of which he dashed open giving adm[illegible] gum's tumultuous array consisting of[illegible] armed to the teeth. Captain Paton was[illegible] ing behind the leaf of the gate which [illegible] He was seized by the leaders of th[illegible] thrown to the ground and beaten cr[illegible] and face with matchlock barrels and [illegible] nearly senseless under the charge of s[illegible] soldiers, from whose hands he was afte[illegible] a party of the 35th N. I. During [illegible] Lieutenant Shakespeare and the Me[illegible] standing in the outer verandah of Furr[illegible] Low giving orders to the ministry and [illegible] to the gate and Lieutenant Shakespea[illegible] ders to hasten the march of our troops [illegible]

They heard the crash of the gate an[illegible] enraged multitude, which in a moment [illegible] For an instant their entrance was imp[illegible] iron-barred gate which was held by Col[illegible] nant Shakespeare and others, but the [illegible] matchlosks and swords through the b[illegible] threats and imprecations, rushed forw[illegible] shove drove it open ; in a moment every r[illegible] of the palace was filled by an infuriated [illegible] about in threatening attitudes, brandishi[illegible] boasting of their exploit, and trying ever[illegible] timidation.

The slightest pretext for offence given, or one symptom of fear, and the Resident and his party were dead men. Lieutenant Shakespeare and the Meer Moonshee copying Colonel Low's manner, appeared as much as it was possible, under such circumstances, to be cool and unconcerned, at the same time avoiding the slightest cause for provocation (for which the mob were earnestly seeking) and succeeded so far to make them ashamed of themselves, as to prevent their murdering the little party in cold blood and unarmed. The scene was terrific, but they had yet the worst part of it to go through. They were detained for some time by the rebels ; but Colonel Low having at last got hold of the Begum's vakeel, and being closely followed by Lieutenant Shakespeare and the Meer Moonshee, the party squeezed and pushed their way through the raging, shouting rabble to the Barradurree. This is a building consisting of 4 open halls, and entered by a steep flight of steps. On arriving at the foot of these steps, a consultation was held as to the possibility of getting together 30 or 40 of Captain Buckly's regiment (the late King's service) and cutting their way through their opponents to our troops, which it was known must be at the other side of the Barraduaree. Most fortunately this plan was abandoned, and it was decided to trust themselves alone and unarmed in preference to using the very inadequate force at their disposal. They accordingly kept pushing on up the steps and at last reached the halls, which they found filled with armed men, who were then in the act of firing a salute to celebrate the coronation of the boy Moonah Jaun, who was seated on the throne, surrounded by flambeaux and hundreds of armed followers, who firing their guns and waving their swords, made the walls re-echo to their shouts.

Through these the Resident and his party made their way to the foot of the throne where the insurgents attempted to make Colonel Low acknowlede *their Padshah*, by

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esenting nuznur and solaaming: this he of course refused do; when one of the ruffians seizing hold of his neck-oth, shouted "let's *mar* him," while another fired off a atchlock close to his face. The Begum's vakeel who s more peaceably disposed, interfered at this moment, d taking the Resident by the hand cried out, "it is the egum's hookum," and commenced pulling him through ie crowd, closely followed by the rest of the party. Af-er great pushing and squeezing, by putting a bold face n the matter, they walked right through the whole mass ome frightful stoppages occurred, occasioned by attempts detain them, and by their ignorance of the roads, but ength they succeeded in gaining the open air and join-g five companies of our troops which had arrived, and hortly after this they were joined by the remainder of the orce from Cantonments, and the Begum and her followers efusing to quit their position in the Barradurree, the uns were placed against it, nnd the troops drawn up for the assault. Colonel Low, *after about two hours'* fruitless remonstrance with the Begum, fixed a quarter of an hour as the extreme period to which he would delay hostile measures: at the expiration of this period, as the insurgents still kept their position, the order was given to fire, and the guns opened with grape, upon which the greater portion of the insurgents fled. Some however, more daring, stood the assault of our troops by whom they were speedily and thoroughly dislodged, leaving about thirty or forty killed, and having probably as many more wounded. The damage on our side was only three sepoys severely wounded.

It remained to ascertain the fate of Nusseer-ood-Dowlah, the minister, and the vakeel, who had been separated from the Resident's party by the first rush of the multitude into the palace. They had all been seized by different parties of the Begum's followers and exposed to great danger but had all escaped uninjured except the vakeel, who had jumped from one of the verandahs to the bank of the river and being a very stout man was so much injured by the fall that he will be a lame man for many a day. The resident now ordered the apartments to be cleared and in the most public manner and on the same throne from which the pretender had been so lately expelled, crowned the Nawaub Nusseer-ood-Dowlah, King of Oude, to the sound of British cannon. The Begum and the pretender were both prisoners in the Residency on the 10th and the principal instigator and leader, Emaumbuccus, has been handed over to the Oude government, which has also seized several of the other rebels. Captain Paton is doing well and there is but little fear of his recovery.

AGRA.

AGRA UKHBAR.---JULY, 22.

AGRA.—The season preserves its singular and unusual features, oppressive heat and no rain. Since the 9th there has fallen but one slight shower, which fell last night; and though the morning presented every appearance of rain, the sky is now without a cloud. Wheat has risen rapidly in consequence, and the Khureef crop must under all circumstances be in a great part a failure. The drought is so general throughout these provinces, that we can with little confidence expect much rain this year, which will in all probability, usher in one of those periodical famines which visit the country. If, as has been set forth, there is a regular cycle of seasons it is really the duty of Government to endeavour to find it out and thus enable us to provide for such calamities as the present.

The quantity of Ice made this season at Agra, was in round numbers, we believe, 20,000 maunds, and the consumption about ten maunds a day. If therefore the distribution of Ice last as is anticipated, five and a half months, say from the 10th of April to October 1st the actual expenditure for 165 days will have been 1650 maunds or about one twelfth part of the quantity made, eleven twelfths being the melting during, say eight months from the beginning of February. Thus at the price charged for a share throughout the season entitling the holder to one seer daily, was ten rupees, each subscriber on the supposition of the Ice holding out for five and a half months or 165 days, gets 165 seers for his ten rupees, and so pays a fraction less than one anna per seer for Ice from the middle of April to the beginning of October. In English measure and money (rating the Company's rupee at two shillings), each person pays one penny half-penny for a quantity of Ice which a little exceeds two pounds Avoirdupois. The above rate of one anna per seer is one third of the rate paid at the Calcutta Ice House, as Mr. Tudor's charge for his American Ice is three annas per seer. The expenditure on the making of last season's Ice cannot be taken as an average, because the grounds were doubled in size, new pits were dug, and a large stock of new materials were laid in much of which will come into use in the ensuing year. A small quantity of Ice supplied last winter by Natives on contract, was obtained at 4 maunds per rupee, and the supply in this way with timely notice might be increased readily to any extent. The expense incurred by the Ice Committee in making Ice, is somewhat less even than this rate. But the present Ice grounds belonging to the Station are bad. They are to much closed in by trees, old brick kilns and other obstacles to securing a low range of temperature. It has often been proposed to change the site of the grounds, and the convenience of the larger portion of the public obviously points to the selection of some place in the vicinity of the Cantonments. We wish that this notice would induce some public spirited and active man to take up the subject. The matter is really one of great importance, and deserves more attention than it has hitherto received from those who have leisure to take it up. Deprive us of our ordinary supply of Ice and you deprive us of what positively is the greatest means of enduring existence at a Station like Agra; but add to it, so as to provide it throughout the year for certainty at the lowest possible cost, and you positively will provide more for the comfortable condition of the Up-Country exiles, than any huggur-muggur public measure that the Legislative Council is likely to enact before Mr. Macaulay has put money in both pockets and sailed for England.

Mr. Gordon started for Calcutta this afternoon.

On the night of the 16th, a wolf entered the hovel of a Chumar situated in Boileau Gunge, and tore an infant, a few months old, from its mother. The poor be dreaved creature seized the animal by the ear, without however forcing it to relinquish its prey which it finally bore of.

SAUGOR.—According to the approved Anglo-Indian mode of proceeding in these matters, the frail fair one, whose elopement from her husband some three months back occasioned so great a sensation at this place, has returned to the house of her lawful spouse. The injured gentleman, with the philosophy of that

"Heroic stock,—Cato the sententious,
Who lent his lady to his friend Hortensius;"

not only most willingly "gave the wanderer rest," but employed, it is said, a friend to negotiate and solicit her return. The chief sufferer from this "misfortune" is the gay Lothario, whom the community of married men, several of the "*unco guid*, and rigidly righteous" have dismissed upon his travels to the antient Coventry.

BAREILLY.—The excitement which has so long agitated the Hindoo and Mussulman population of this town has been considerably exasperated by the recent attempt to assassinate Buswunt Rao. Both parties are concerting plans of mutual agression; to take place whenever a favourable opportunity occurs, and the Magistrate is taking steps to defeat them. The next Moohurrum it is said, will be fixed on for a general trial of strength.

TO TIGER SHOOTERS.—For sale "Rhada Moonee," a famous female Shickaree Elephant, the property of a Gentleman going to England. Her owner having killed seventeen tigers from off her back this last season, can engage to warrant her, being as *steady* and *staunch* a beast as any Elephant in the Upper Provinces. Or, to swim any of the large rivers, or to stand the roar and blaze of fire when Jungles are burning, or the hissing of Annars (material considerations to Sporting Men), or to enter willingly the most swampy places, or assist in hauling swamps with drag rpes, &c.---Price, Rs. 600.

Apply to Mr. Pitts, Merchant, Cawnpore, or Mr. Scott, Merchant, Meerut.

NON INTERVENTION.

During the political crisis which preceded the appointment of Lord Palmerston to the Foreign Office, it suited the opposition and their partizans to affect a vehement suspicion that the Duke of Wellington's government were inclined to *intervene* in the Belgic question. *Such* an intervention would, we think, have been justifiable by international law, and by the principles of the 'Pacification of Ghent,' and all our early engagements with the Low Countries—by the treaties of Nimeguen and Ryswick—the Barrier treaty—the treaties of Utrecht and of Aix-la-Chapelle, and finally and directly by the last great settlement of Europe at the congress of Vienna—in short, by all the international transactions of Europe, from the days of Queen Elizabeth down to those of George III. It did not, however, as the events proved, enter into the policy of the Duke of Wellington to attempt such an intervention; but the right to do so was so obvious that the adversaries of his Grace's administration, in 1830, thought that *non-intervention* was a plausible cry, around which might be rallied all those who were honestly averse to meddling with the internal affairs of foreign countries, and all that shrewder class who saw, in a broad and indiscriminate principle of non-intervention, a sanction and encouragement to the French, the Belgic, and every *future* democratic revolution—at home and abroad. *Non-intervention*, therefore, in its widest sense, became the watchword of the party—and when, in the midst of their clamour, they suddenly and unexpectedly found themselves called to power—the whole programme of their foreign policy was composed in the single word, non intervention.

We shall recal to public attention some of these declarations. In the House of Lords, Nov. 8, 1830, Lord Lansdown, the present president of the council, in moving for a paper relating to the Netherlands, after saying that every one agreed in the necessity of abstaining from interference in the arrangements of France, went on to say—

'It was because he felt the same necessity with regard to the Belgians that he thought the perfect settlement of the affairs of both the one and the other would be best forwarded by abstinence on the part of this country from the appearance of all intervention, *even by way of advice*, unless it was required by the people of that country themselves.'—*Hansard*, vol. 1. (*N. S.*) p. 247.

Lord Grey enforced the same policy:—

'We are not bound to interfere by any obligations whatsoever. If we are not so bound, I repeat, my Lords, with my noble friend, that in my opinion sound policy, justice, and respect for the independence of other people, as well as regard for the interests of this country, enjoin us on the present occasion not to interfere with the internal affairs of Belgium. I cannot avoid feeling surprised at what was stated by the noble lord, [Aberdeen] that the government only contemplated amicable interference, such as would be beneficial to the Low Countries, and conducive to the interests of Great Britain; for that interference in times like the present is contrary to the policy usually pursued by this country—must be pernicious to its interests, and can only lead to the most disastrous results.' *Ib.*, p. 256.

Thus not even *an amicable and verbal interference by way of advice* could tolerated by these noble lords. Lord Palmerston, too, in a speech towards the close of the then preceding session, and which he afterwards revised and published, stated the admitted principle of non-intervention—

'That is, the principle that every nation has a right to manage its own internal affairs as it pleases, so long as it injures not its neighbours; and that one nation has no right to control by force of arms the *will of another nation in the choice of its government or rulers*. To this principle I most cordially assent. It is *sound*, it ought to be *sacred*; and I trust England will never be found to set the example of its violation.'—*Hansard*, vol. 21, p. 1646.

We could select twenty passages to the same effect from the speeches and publications of his majesty's present ministers—but this will suffice. But a very short possession of office convinced them that they had entered into an unwary pledge. They had made and promulgated it when they fancied that intervention was likely to be employed *against* revolution—they were very much embarrassed with it, when they found themselves in power, and saw that intervention might be most usefully employed in *furthering* revolution. They were caught, like the Crotonean of old, in a cleft stick of their own rending; and they never could have extricated themselves from it, but that—fortunately for the revolutionists of Belgium, of Portugal, and of Spain—the epidemic mania of reform seized the people of England, and so entirely absorbed all the national faculties, that foreign affairs were for a season totally forgotten, and when at length remembered, the democratic party had acquired so overwhelming an ascendancy in the counsels of England, that there was not only a willingness but an anxiety that, in defiance of promises and pledges, of law, of justice, and policy, the British ministry should intervene—even to the sword—wherever and however their intervention could further the progress of revolution over the face of Europe. Then came the concerted intervention of France and England in the affairs of Belgium—the very altar on which the *non-intervention* principle had been so recently consecrated. Naval blockade, military invasion, every thing that could exaggerate their private inconsistency and their breach of public faith was shamelessly employed, and the astonished world saw the *non-intervention* cabinet of England intervening by force of arms against her most ancient ally, and, with the furious zeal of apostates, overturning the system of policy which, from the days of Elizabeth, we had thought it alike our interest and our duty to maintain.

The impunity of this unprecedented outrage encouraged them to proceed still further; and the ally which—next to Holland—was our oldest and best connexion—Portugal—was destined to be our next victim. How miserably for that unhappy country Lord Carnarvon has shown; how fatally for our own honour and safety, no distant day will, we fear, irremediably prove! Having thus dismembered ourselves of our two nearest and best continental alliances, our next stroke of policy was to aid, if we did not cause, the disorganization and desolation of that other country, which had been so lately the scene of our glory, and by which, as a fulcrum, we had been enabled to overthrow the gigantic despotism of Buonaparte, and elevated Europe from a state of almost hopeless prostration. We intervened in Spain—with what profit to Spain, with what honour to ourselves, we are not now inquiring—but we *intervened!* Now, we will ask, is there in the annals of party, in the history of nations, so sudden, so entire, so flagrant, so unjustifiable a breach of pledge—a desertion of principle—a contempt of personal consistency—a forfeiture of national faith, as the British ministry have individually and collectively exhibited in these—we can hardly refrain from calling them *scandalous*—tergiversations? In November, 1830, they came into office under a solemn undertaking towards the king and the people of the broad principle of non-intervention: and in every succeeding month from that day to this, they have been pushing intervention, both in its principle and details, to a degree before unknown in the transactions of nations.

If their intervention had been directed to objects by which British interests were to be benefited—if it had been discreetly and honourable conducted—if it had been successful—if it had conduced to the tranquillity and the happiness of the nations whom we undertook to guide or to drive—it would *still* have been, *in these men*, gross inconsistency, and a flagrant violation of *their own* principles of public law. But how much deeper must be the indignation, when we see the deplorable consequences of this policy—when we see that what with 'cooling our friends and heating our enemies" England has not now one single sincere friend among all the millions that inhabit the continent of Europe. We talk not of the *governments* only—but of the *people?* In those countries in which ten years ago, and for two hundred years before, 'an Englishman was welcomed as a friend, or honoured as a protector, he is now an object—in Holland of insult—in Portugal of violence—and '*Down with the English*,' and '*Death to the English*,' are the salutations—varied according to the national temper—which we individually receive in those countries on which we have inflicted our intervention.

But if such is our odour amongst the *people*, our public position, with relation to their *Governments*,—those very governments which our interventions have established,—is still worse. To Belgium we have given a king, who, both figuratively and literally, has passed from the arms of England into those of France; and although there is still a show of independence in the mimicry of a court at Brussels, every one sees and feels that—though the transfer is not yet formally made—we have signed and sealed the eventual cession to France of that country which, for one hundred and fifty years, she had been endeavouring to obtain, and which England, by William, by Marlborough, and by Wellington, had, for one hundred and fifty years, preserved from her domination! To Spain we had given constitutions and governments, and they have vanished—we had guaranteed the *Estatuto Real*, and it has been overthrown; A *serjeant* of the line, and two companies of National Guards, overthrew, in five minutes, at La Granja, five years of Lord Palmerston's diplomacy, and erected in Madrid that most monstrous of tyrannies, a military democracy. Even before this last revolution hear what Lord Carnarvon says was the feeling of the government under the *Estatuto Real*:—*Quarterly Review for Feb.*

SIMILASSO IN AFRICA.

The German Prince has given us a much more lively and entertaining account of his trip to Algiers than the English poet; though, in point of solid information, *Semilasso in Africa* contains little more than the *Letters from the South*. Algiers, indeed, would seem to be as unproductive to the traveller as it has proved to the conqueror; and if another Denon accompanied the French expedition, it is doubtful whether the ruins of Carthage and Utica would enable the savans to produce a trophy of scientific research at all comparable with that splendid monument of Bonaparte's Egyptian campaign. A visit to Algiers, however, makes a pleasant diversion in the route of the Continental tourist who may sail from Toulon; and it may serve as an object to give interest to a yacht cruise in the Mediterranean. The wild and barbarous looks and habits of the Arabs, the Oriental splendour and luxury of their Turkish masters, and the European customs and comforts which the French conquerors have grafted on them, blended together, must have a strenge effect. Such at least is the result of a perusal of these pleasant gossiping letters of Prince Puckler Muskau; who describes his impressions and sensations with picturesque vividness, and records the reflections they give rise to in the easy and assured manner of one who merely seeks to relieve his sensorium of the images that crowd on it, and is only responsible for amusing his correspondent: This smart, off-hand style, is exactly suited to the rapid glances at men and things, and the superficial and obvious character of the remarks. The Prince visits Bona, Biserta, and Tunis; explores the ruins of Carthage, varying his reflections and researches with an account of a sprain he got there; and introducing a dinner of *fresco* by way of foreground to a sketch of the site of Utica. He takes a view of the history of the Moorish dominion in Tunis; gives a slight account of the Mahomedan religion; discusses Arab steeds and sadlery and warlike equipments; describes a military expedition and a boar-hunt; discourses on cookery and costume; throws out some useful hints to travellers; and abounds in tales, anecdotes, and small talk of all kinds. And if in this medley of subjects the statist and the naturalist find but little information, the general reader will be agreeably amused.

The history of the celebrated Jussuf, commandant of the French Spanis at Bona, related by himself, is the most remarkable and interesting episode in the book: it reads like an Eastern romance. Jussuf was brought up in the Seraglio of the Bey of Tunis; and fell in love at twelve years old with Kabhura, a daughter of the Bey. For several years the lovers managed to meet at night on the terrace of the fair one's dwelling, by the connivance of her mother and the assistance of her waiting-maids: they filled up the breaks of absence by love-letters, those of Jussuf being written in his own blood. One night the lovers were surprised by a Greek slave, for whom Jussuf had got the post of pipe-filler to the Pacha. The traitor's object was money, and Jussuf bribed him to secrecy; but, to make sure, he takes an opportunity of stabbing him, cuts his body in pieces, and puts it in a cask of time, which he builds up in a wall of his house; reserving only the right hand, eyes, and tongue of the slave, which he presents to his mistress in costly caskets. Their assignations, however, grow more and more difficult and dangerous; and, to crown all, the remains of the murdered slave are discovered. Jussuf is condemned to death, and has said his last prayer and stretched out his neck to the stroke of the scimitar, when the accidental upsetting of the lamp enables him to escape. After many sufferings and privations, he makes his way to the camp, and there performs some brilliant services, that reconcile the Pacha to his continuing to wear his head. But the lovers are now further asunder than ever: they are frustrated in an attempt to elope together, and Jussuf is imprisoned. Even then he contrives to enjoy stolen interviews with his mistress; and being on one occasion surprised by a black eunuch, the lady stabs the intruder. Finally, Jussuf is compelled to seek safety in the French service; in which he holds distinguished rank.

The volumes furnish many extractable passages, but we must be content with two of the benefit.

A TURKISH MARRIAGE.

Pomp and barbarism may be truly said to have gone hand in hand there. For instance, the rooms were hung breast-high with crimson velvet embroidered with gold; the Smyrna and Persian carpets were of excessive richness, and ottomans of white satin, glittering with large gold flowers, were furnished with fancy cushions of all colours, and in the most tasteful designs; the open doors and lattice-windows had magnificient muslin curtains, embroidered in a manner far superior to any thing of the kind in Europe; the ceilings were carved and adorned with works of consummate art, some parts richly gilt, others ornamented with brilliant variegated patterns. But on the other hand, from immediately above the rich tapestry to the splendid ceiling, nothing was to be seen but the naked white wall; the room was lighted by a solitary large wax light, such as those used in churches, which was placed in the centre of the apartment, on a wooden block inlaid with mother-of-pearl, and around were the Turkish ladies smoking out of pipes ornamented with jewels.

The bridegroom came last, very plainly dressed; but the bride was adorned which an enormous quantity of pearls, jewels, and gold, usually borrowed on such occasions from all her acquaintances and friends. Besides these barbaric ornaments, many parts of her face were also gilt particularly her eyebrows, so that it was difficult to tell what was her true and natural appearance.—*Spectator, April* 15.

THE SLAVE TRADE.

Thirty years have now elapsed since the English Parliament abolished the inhuman traffic in slaves. This step—the noblest ever taken by any nation, and not inferior to the recent measure for breaking the claims of those who have long been enslaved—was expected, by its enthusiastic authors, to have a miraculous effect—to aid in the regeneration of Africa. When nations should no longer war against nations, for the purpose of selling prisoners as slaves, tranquillity, it was hoped, would reign throughout that vast continent, and enable both the schoolmaster and the missionary to diffuse knowledge and religion on every side. But experience soon evinced the fallacy of such dreams. If England had withdrawn from the traffic, other countries, both of the Old and of the New World, were too interested in its continuance to abandon it; and so long as the African chiefs could find ready purchasers for their captives, *they* would be still more eager to preserve it. Hence they necessity of prevailing on the other great powers to follow the example of England—hence the endless negotiations, the numerous treaties, between this country and them, from the close of the European war in 1814 to the present time. But what is the result? Simply this—though every government in both hemispheres, with the exception of the United States, which magnimously scorns even to discuss the question, has consented to put down the traffic, and though millions have been expended by England in furtherance of the benevolent object, that traffic is as cruel, and nearly as great, as it was prior to 1807. As this melancholy fact, however, is not generally known to our readers, we shall demonstrate it by unquestionable documents.

1. *France.*—The efforts of England to interest this power in the cause of humanity were long fruitless. In 1817, indeed, a royal ordinance published, declaring that all vessels, French or foreign, which should import slaves into the colonies of that monarchy, should be confiscated. But the planters themselves were too much interested in the traffic to turn informers; and for the same reasons the local authorities shut their eys to the iniquity. The ordinance was evidently issued to save appearances; it did not even abate the traffic. After the accession of Louis Phillippe, however, a better feeling prevailed, and in November, 1831, a convention was signed at Paris between the two governments, the chief feature of which was the mutal concession of the right, of search. After renewed negociation, a supplementary convention was made in March, 1833; and by it the right of seizure was extended to ships which were equipped for the traffic; at the same time vessels thus seized were not, as formerly, to be sold (or we should rather say, to be given away, since there was no bidding, and the owners might repurchase them for one-tenth their value), but to *be destroyed*. All this might seem to be effectual, yet it was not so, and for this reason—the right of search is extended only to certain limits on the African coast, while on the remaining part of the coast vessels laden with slaves may visit the French colonies with impunity. They are, indeed, still liable to confiscation, but the owners and captains will not be so foolish as to visit colonies from which danger is to be apprehended: well do they know where safe markets are to be found.

2. *Spain*—With this power, the humane exertions of our government have been less successful than with France. By a treaty of 1817, the traffic was to terminate in 1820, "throughout the entire dominions" of Spain; and as compensation for its loss, near half a million sterling was paid by silly England. But here, too, vessels only that had actually slaves on board could be seized; and when pursued by English cruizers, nothing was so easy as to hasten to the nearest shore, land the slaves, and bid defiance to the pursuers. The next concession, which was not procured without much difficulty, was that if slaves could be proved to have been on board, the vessel should be condemned. But in a multitude of cases this could not be proved; and the evil was scarcely diminished. After many years' remonstrance on part of our government, a new treaty was signed in June, 1835, for its effectual suppression. But—such is the stupidity of our foreign secretary, and of his ambassador, Mr. Villiers—one article (the 10th) of the convention is so loosely worded, that the traffic still continues, nor can the vessels be condemned, provided they observe certain rules in their fittings! So much for the half-million: we are very fond of these half-million presents to the government of Spain. We have lately (see our Leader of the 5th inst.) made a present of more than that amount in stores.

3. *Portugal.*—This, our "ancient and beloved ally," has duped us more completely than even Spain. In 1815, for 300,000l., Don John, then prince-regent, agreed that the traffic should cease *on the coast of Africa, north of the equator*. To obtain more effectual terms, England agreed to remit a loan of 600,000l., thus making near a million; but Portugal ungraciously resolved to do nothing—no doubt in the expectation of receiving more money. In 1817 the right of search was conceded, within certain narrow limits, on the African coast; but as the evil was not diminished, and our government became urgent, the Portuguese ministry declared that they could proceed no further than they had done. In 1823, the Radical government became urgent, the Portuguese ministry declared that they could proceed no further than they had done. In 1823, the Radical government having need of our aid against the possible designs of the Duke d'Angouleme, then invading the peninsula, agreed that a vessel which could be *proved* to *have had* slaves on board should be liable to adjudication, just the same as if taken with them. But this was evaded, and in the following year Portugal declared that she *must* and *would* carry on the traffic for the use of certain colonies! In 1832 Mr. Canning took up the subject; but he procured nothing beyond *promises*, which cost the Portuguese nothing. In 1832 Lord Palmerston remonstrated, but without effect; the traffic, increased, owing to the local authorities being actually encouraged by the government to evade the stipulations of former treaties. Three months ago, indeed, the Queen, by a formal decree, abolished it; but whoever supposes that it will be executed—whoever supposes that the colonial governors will not encourage the traffic, and be sure of impunity in Lisbon—knows nothing whatever of the Portuguese character.

4. *The Netherlands.*—We will not detail the treaties by which that power agreed to the abolition of the traffic; we shall only observe that, at Surinam, it is as rife as ever. The slaves find a ready market in the Dutch East Indian islands.

5. *Sweden, Denmark, Austria, Prussia, and Russia*, have each signed conventions to the same purport, and there can be no doubt that they have sincerely endeavoured to carry their designs into effect. Yet some portion of

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the traffic is still conducted under their flags. We think, however, the vessels are not manned by subjects of those crowns, but by French and Portuguese adventures.

6. The same honourable observation may be extended to *Sardina*, the *Two Sicilies*, and the *Hanse Towns*; but as the colonial trade of these countries is very limited, they cannot, however effectual their exertions, materially diminish the evil.

7. The United States of America refused to enter into treaty with any person for the suppression of the traffic in slaves. They condemn, indeed, the capture and purchase of slaves on the African coast, but they will not allow their vessels to be searched by the ships of their nations. In other words, notwithstanding their protestations, they connive at the trade. What else can be expected from a *republic* which insists that near half the population shall for ever remain in bonds.

8. *Brazil* has published decrees prohibitory of the trade, but slaves from Africa are still landed on the coast.

9. Of the other states of South America, some have *promised* to put down the traffic, and a few have actually done so In 1824. *Merico* abolished it,—declaring that slaves brought from Africa should be free, and the parties concerned in the trade subject to an imprisonment of ten years. *Rio de la Plata* has only *promised Pernambuco* will *think* of the subject.

Chili has struck at the root of the evil, not only by prohibiting the importation of slaves, but by declaring that henceforwarded all children of actual slaves shall be born *free*. *Peru* has published a declaration not quite so explicit, yet one from which much may be hoped. *Buenos Ayres* and *Monte Video* have declared the traffic illegal, yet they connive at its continuance. *Colombia* has followed the noble example of Chili. But the noblest of all examples is furnished by *Guatimala*, which, by one decree (April 17, 1824), declares—

Every man in the republic is free—no one who takes refuge under its law can be a slave—no one shall be accounted a citizen who shares in the traffic!

This will do.

In our next paper we shall examine how far the evasion of some powers, the partial encouragement of others have perpetuated this most odious traffic. Though others have sincerely acted in the spirit of their treaties, we shall have no difficulty in showing that it continues at this very day to an extent truly alarming.

LANG ON TRANSPORTATION AND COLONIZATION.

Dr. LANG is the most resolute champion we have yet seen of transportation as a punishment, if associated with colonization by free emigrants. He considers it, in every respect, superior to imprisonment and hard labour at home. He acknowledges, indeed, that for at least thirty years the experiment has signally failed; but then the causes of this failure are obvious, and may be easily removed. The first of them is "the want of a sufficiently numerous free emigrant population." What healthful state of society—what state other than radically vicious—can be expected where the number of convicts is to that of free settlers as seven to one? The second cause he assigns is "the unlimited importation and consumption of ardent spirits." The third cause is "the gradual relaxation of penal discipline." The fourth, "the facilities for acquiring wealth and influence enjoyed by emancipated convicts." The fifth and last, "the transportation of educated convicts." Each of these positions he establishes by solid proofs.

1. The proportion of one to seven in reference to free and convict population, is lamentably deficient, since the fraction cannot possibly give a tone to the rest of society. Unhappily too many of these free emigrants have not been much distinguished for correctness of behaviour, or for much principle:—

Of the free emigrants above mentioned, 1,536 have been unmarried females, who had also been assisted in their emigration by bounties, in the shape of passage-money from the revenues of the colony. But when we take into consideration the original constitution and character of colonial society, and strong temptations to which unprotected females must in such a society be exposed; when we take into consideration the improbability of inducing any considerable number of really virtuous females to emigrate to a distant country, and especially to a convict colony, *without natural protectors*; and when we take into consideration also the artifices of individuals in the shipping line, who find this species of export trade by no means unprofitable;—it will not appear by any means surprising, that the system of *female emigration*, which has been pursued for several years past, under the direction of a board in London professing to reform the Australian colonies, should, instead of producing any such reformation, have only added prodigiously to the previous amount of the immorality and criminality of the colony of New South Wales.

This subject is still more lamentably illustrated by a note, to which we invite the attentive consideration of our readers.:

A few facts will serve to open the eyes of people of common understanding in England, as to the real character and tendency of the female emigration system. The David Scott, a female emigrant ship, chartered and *loaded with merchandise on his own private account* by Mr. John Marshall, agent of the London Board, arrived in Sydney about the beginning of November, 1834. Sixty of the females who formed part of her cargo were common prostitutes; forty of whom were so thoroughly vile, that my informant, a respectable free emigrant, who arrived in the colony as a cabin-passenger by that vessel, assured me, "he did not believe they could be matched in England." The captain's authority was accordingly set at defiance by the crew, and the vessel converted into a scene of the most abandoned licentiousness during the whole voyage. The ship Layton, which had arrived some time previous, had been similarly circumstanced; and the consequence was, that although a considerable number of reputable females emigrated by both vessels, many were ruined for ever, from the vile society into which they were thus thrown. The Canton, which arrived rather more than a year after the David Scott, was at first reported to have brought a much better cargo: it was ascertained, however, that within three days after the females by that vessel were landed in Sydney, forty of them were regularly domiciled in houses of bad repute in the colonial capital.

The change for the worse which the prevalence of this system during the last three years or thereabout has produced in the town of Sydney, and in the morals of the colony generally, is equally evident and deplorable. For the last two or three years the streets of Sydney have been absolutely infested, both by day and by night, with female emigrants of the vilest character, *whose passage out has been paid from the funds of the colony*; whereas, during the whole period of my previous residence of ten years in New South Wales, I never observed any thing of that kind. The thoroughly demoralizing influence of such exhibitions on the youth of the colony may be easily conceived, for one bad woman let loose upon society does infinitely more harm than half a dozen bad men; but the total amount of licentiousness and profligacy, which had not assumed so grossly disgusting a form, but which was nevertheless, notoriously practised, as notoriously occasioned and supported by this monstrous, this infamous system, to the ruin of the peace of many reputable families in the colony, is utterly incalculable. The single fact, that during the year 1833 there had only been *six* persons, who had arrived free in the colony, confined in the goal of Sydney, and that the number of such persons who had been so confined during the first seven months of the year 1835 had amounted to *ninety*, is of itself a pretty evident indication of the thoroughly demoralizing tendency of the female emigration system; for a large proportion of these persons were free emigrant females, the first female emigrant ship from London having arrived in New South Wales towards the close of the year 1833.

The chief means by which the character of this depraved people—the most depraved on the face of the earth—can be raised, is by a great influx of virtuous emigrant families. But there must also be an effectual police, and an enforcement of penal laws which in any other state of society would be considered tyrannical in the extreme.

2. The effect of an immoderate use of spirituous liquors on this debased population is melancholy. The extent to which it prevails may be inferred from the following statement:—

The present consumption of ardent spirits in New South Wales, and the progressive increase of consumption during the last ten years, will appear from the following "Return of the Quantity of Spirits on which duty has been paid in the colony during that period, with the amount of the duty."

Year.	Gallons.	Duty. £.	s.	d.
1826	149,902½	43,665	12	11
1827	139,085	41,555	0	10
1828	168,328	52,671	18	9
1829	186,114½	61,592	17	8
1830	202,773½	67,498	18	8
1831	223,900	74,684	11	10
1832	247,295	82,627	16	7
1833	287,783	95,535	4	9
1834	273,841½	107,955	9	1
1835	291,138	117,161	8	11

The population of the colony at the close of Sir Thomas Brisbane s administration, in October, 1825, was 36,336; at the end of the year 1835 it was in all likelihood not less than 80'000, allowing for births and the increase from emigration and the importation of convicts, since the census of 1833. It follows, therefore, that the consumption of ardent spirits in New South Wales amounts at present to 3¾ imperial gallons annually for every man, woman, and child in the colony; the entire consumption for the united kingdom being one gallon and a small fraction for each individual. Allowing, however, for convicts in actual bondage, to whom spirits are not issued, and for children and other natives of the colony, *who are generally indisposed to use of ardent spirits*, the number of the actual consumers of this vast quantity of intoxicating liquor does not, in all probability, exceed 40,000 persons; each of whom must, consequently, consume at the enormous rate of upwards of seven gallons a year! If, therefore, the increase of crime in the united kingdom is imputed in no small degree to the increased consumption of ardent spirits, what result can reasonably be expected from the transportation system, either in the way of preventing crime or of reforming criminals, in a colony in which the consumption is so enormously higher than in Great Britain and Ireland—*Atlas, April* 9.

NIAGARA.

Lamartine's Jocelyn.

One evening, says he, 'I had lost my way in a forest, at a short distance from the Falls of Niagara. The day soon expired around me, and I tasted in all its solitude, the lovely spectacle of a night in the deserts of the New World.

An hour after sunset the moon showed itself above the branches, on the opposite side of the horizon. An embalmed breeze, which the Queen of Night seemed to bring with her from the east, preceded her with its freshening gales, The solitary star ascended by degrees in the heavens; sometimes she followed peaceably her azure course; sometimes she reposed on the groups of clouds which resembled the summits of lofty mountains covered with snow. These clouds, opening and closing their sails, now spread themselves out in transparent zones of white satin, now dispersed into light bubbles of foam, or formed in the heavens bars of white so dazzling and sweet, that you could almost believe you felt their snowy surface.

The scene on the earth was of equal beauty; the declining day, and the light of the moon, decended into the intervals of the trees, and spread a faint gleam even in the profoundest part of the darkness. The river which flowed at my feet alternately lost itself in the woods, and reappeared brilliant with the constellations of night which reposed on its bosom. In a savanna on the other side of the river, the moonbeams slept without movement on the verdant turf. A few birches, agitated by the breeze, and dispersed here and there, formed isles of floating shadow on that motionless sea of light. All would have been in profound repose, but for the fall of a few leaves, the breath of a transient breeze, and the moaning of the owl; while, in the distance, at intervals the deep roar of Niagara was heard, which, prolonged from desert to desert in the calm of the night, died away at length in the endless solitude of the forest.

The grandeur, the surpassing melancholy of that scene, can be expressed by no human tongue;—the finest nights of Europe can give no conception of it. In vain, amidst our cultivated fields, does the imagination seek to expand—it meets on all sides the habitations of men; but in those savage regions the soul loves to shroud itself in the ocean of forests, to hang over the gulf of cataracts, to meditate on the shores of lakes and rivers, and feel itself alone as it were with God'—*Edinburgh Quarterly Revew.*

MISCELLANEA.

"A letter from St. Petersburgh, of March 15th, contains the following:—"Poland is far from tranquil. Paskewitsch, Lord Londonderry's friend, seems to wish to excite the very slaves to resistance. He has published an order that as he passes through Warsaw every one in the street must stand still instantly on perceiving him, and take off his hat. This modern Gessler may thus find a Tell. Lately a British naval officer at the theatre directed his opera-glass towards the box of the Princess Paskewitsch longer than the Prince thought polite; he caused the English officer to be arrested and sent to the guard-house. The following morning he was told that he was at liberty; but he refused to stir, writing to the British Consul that he would remain a prisoner until he received reparation. After a world of attempts to bend the obstinacy of the officer, he was at last induced to proceed to the Palace, where Prince Paskewitsch did at length express his regret for the occurrence."—*Chronicle, April* 10.

The April Sessions commenced yesterday at the Old Bailey, when three persons, named Wrixon, father mother, and daughter, were tried for a conspiracy, to abandon an infant child, at the door of a house in Park-street. The child was shown to be the offspring of the youngest prisoner, and had been left in the manner described, in consequence of the utter destitution of the mother and her parents. A policeman found the infant at the door of a Mr. Watson, in a basket, which contained also the following letter, addressed to that gentleman's daughter:—"As I know that you are an angel, and following the steps of your mother I leave my infant to your protection; have pity on it, and get it into the hospital. She must be christened Eleanor Somerville. I trust in the Lord I shall be able to claim her yet. Do it, and the Great and Almighty God will reward you. Your sainted mother, looking down from her blessed abode, will approve of this act of huminity in you." The witness added, that the younger prisoner had admitted that she had written the letter—This was the case for the prosecution.—Mr. Thompson addressed the jury for the defence, and declared that the elder prisoners, although poor, had been hitherto most respectable, and had brought up a large family with credit, and satisfaction to themselves Upon their unfortunate daughter, who was now charged with them, they had bestowed great pains, as regarded her education and morals, but she had been seduced by a person who had been reared and fostered under their roof, and who had repaid their kindness by this act of gross ingratitude. He hoped the Court would look with a merciful eye upon their conduct.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty against the two elder prisoners, for deserting the child for the purpose of relieving themselves from its support, but acquitted the girl.—Mr. Thomson submitted that the man and his wife were as one in law and could not, therefore, be guilty of conspiracy.—The Recorder entertained the objection, and in consequence refused to pass sentence on the prisoners.—Mr. Clarkson said that the prosecutors did not desire him to press for an infliction of punishment. They were anxions only to check offences of this character, which had recently become very numerous.—The Recorder cautioned the prisoners upon their future conduct, and ordered them to be discharged.—The other cases tried were devoid of interest.—*Chronicle, April* 8.

We have Montreal papers to 22d February. The amount required for the public expenditure of Upper-Canada for 1837 was £229, 210, including the interest on the public debt, while the revenue to meet it was £364,079. The meeting of the legislature has been further prorogued by the Governor in Chief to 21st March. No notice is taken of their meeting then for the dispatch of business.—(Herald.)—*Galignanig Messenger April* 7.

Some differences of opinion having been suggested respecting the terms upon which the Queen's government of Spain finally treated with her former central and American colonies, we have now authority for stating that "the recognition of the independence and sovereignty of the Mexican republic by the Queen Regent, in the name of her august daughter, Donna Isabella II., has been unqualified, unconditional, and indefinite; such recognition being the fundamental basis of the treaty of peace, signed by the said plenipotentiary, on the same 28th Dec., 1836."—*Herald, April* 7.

They are selling ice in Calcutta (says a New York paper) for a dollar an ounce, but that isn't much—we would have given two dollors for the ounce that tripped us up the other morning, if we could have had it before we stubbed our toes against it.—*Ibid.*

We are glad to hear that Mrs. Graham, the intrepid aeronaut, has perfectly recovered from her late accident, Mr. Alexander having performed the last operation for the recovery of her sight a few weeks since, which has been quite successful. Nothing daunted, she intends making an ascent during the present month.—(Post) *Ibid.*

"PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND ASSOCIATION.—Yesterday was held a meeting of the members of the Prince Edward Island Association, established for the promotion of emigration. A variety of interesting correspondence was read, from which it seemed that the island was in the most flourishing condition, and that a number of emigrants from this country, Ireland, and Scotland had arrived in the island It appeared from one of the papers that Sir F. B. Head, Governor of Upper Canada, while travelling lately in the west, near Sandwich, took a different road from that selected by his secretary and servant, and alighted at a small village inn, himself covered with mud, and his horse with foam. He ordered the landlord to feed his beast, and walked about for amusement. There was then an advertisement in the possession of Mr. Justice Scratch, describing a horse which had been stolen, and while Sir Francis's animal answered the description of the missing quadruped, Sir Francis himself, in the opinion of the learned justice, had the contour of the thief. The worthy magistrate immediately had his Excellency brought before him and placed at the bar of the Court upon the charge of horse-sealing. When the constable had brought Sir F. into the "presence" the prisoner demanded the cause of his detention. The man of authority drew down his glasses, surveyed the Governor's physiognomy with the eye of a Lavater, and replied, "There is a complaint lodged against you for stealing the horse now in your possession." Governor: Very well, Sir. Magistrate: Where are you from? Governor: I am from Toronto, and on my way to Detroit. Magistrate: Where did you get that horse? Governor: I brought him from Toronto. Magistrate: What's your name? Governor: My name is Francis Bond Head. Magisttate: Well, now that is a d—'d lie! for that's our governor's name, and he don't steal horses. Governor: It is true, Sir; and I have the honour of being at this time the Governor of Upper Canada, but I am not aware that I bear any resemblance to a horse-stealer. The Justice sharply reproved Sir Francis for pretending to be a governor; when at this stage of the proceedings Mr. Secretary Joseph arrived, and identified the prisoner as the true representative of his most gracious Majesty, who was instantly discharged from durance vile by the astounded magistrate, who cursed his unpropitious stars that he was so blind as to mistake a Canadian governor for a felon.—*March*, 30.

Estimation of English Dramatic Authors at Vienna.—*Macbeth* (Schiller's translation) was lately acted at the Hofburg, and I doubt very much if the present dramatic talent of all England could represent the characters that Shakspeare drew with any approach to that stile of excellence of which the principal actors at the Hofburg theatre are masters. Not that there is wanting true dramatic genius in England, but that it requires public encouragement to awaken its spirit, and public taste to appreciate its force and beauty. Shakspeare's plays, whether tragic or comic, always secure full houses at Vienna. *Hamlet* was also acted at the same theatre. It was on a Sunday evening, and drew forth all the rank and fashion from their palaces; and the *Midsumer Night's Dream* and the *Tempest* have lately been frequently represented. Shakspeare is at least once a week on the boards of the Hofburg. Most of our standard Plays have been translated into German, and represented on the stage with the fresh interest of novelty at Vienna. During the last week I witnessed Cumberland's *Jew* at one theatre, and Sheridan Knowles's *Wife of Mantua* at another—both houses were crowded from the pit to the top of the gallery.—*Austria and the Austrians — Fulmouth Packet, April* 22.

In illustration of Scottish sagacity, Count Browne related a curious ancedote of one Grant, a Scotsman in the service of the Great Frederick of Prussia. Grant was observed one day fondling the King's favourite dog. "Are you fond of dogs?" said Frederick "No, please your Majesty," replied Grant, 'but we Scots have a saying that it is right to secure a friend at Court." "You are a sly fellow," said the monarch, "recollect for the future that you have no occasion at this court for any friend but myself." Grant rose afterwards with great rapidity, and was intrusted with the command of the most important fortresses in the kingdom.—*Life of Sir J. Sinclair.*—

The English are a very censorious nation. They love scandal as people do snuff; it excites them: but when they have winked away and whispered and read away, in scandal-vending papers the reputations of half if not all their friends do they break off from them and leave them alone not in their glory but in their notoriety? No such thing. They discovered that poor Lady C—— had a very foolish husband who never looked sufficiently strictly after her; and therefore, she was more to be pitied than blamed for that *disagreeable affair*: this same said Lady C—— having a generous confiding husband who, believing in her protestations of affection for him never dreamed of her liking another until her guilt was made universally known. He is generally censured; "he ought to have suspected,"—"he must have known,"—"he was greatly to blame," say all the world. And for what? that he loved and trusted his wife. Then Lady D——, how deplorable her fate! With such a jealous, suspicious husband was it to be wondered at that the poor dear soul fell into that sad scrape? Lord D—— was wholly in fault. If men will be so jealous suspicious and severe they must put up with the consequences. Lord D—— is universally censured because he *did* look after his wife, yet could not save her; and this is the justice of society. Lady E——, whose had conduct admits of no doubt is found to be a most injured woman, because her husband is suspected of having liked Lady F——; as if an error in the husband's conduct could excuse that of the wife! The English can no more dispense with the scandalous papers on the sabbath, than they can with going to church One is perhaps considered a fit preparation for the other; for, as we are commanded to pray for all sinners, it is as well to know them and their whereabout, *en detail*—*Lady Blessington.*

MURDER TRIAL IN MAYO CARTING A JURY.—On the last day of the Mayo assizes a man named Hart was tried for the murder of his wife by strangling and throwing her into a small river. The evidence produced for the prosecution was circumstantial but of the strongest possible nature. However the jury could not agree as one man presisted in finding a virdict of acquittal. This eing the case, Judge Perrin, after the Jury had been locked up about two hours, ordered cars to be got in readiness, and on his leaving town about four o'clock, took the jury with him to the bounds of the county, and there discharged them. The prisoner will be tried again next assizes. There was not a second opinion in the court as to his guilt, if we except the solitary case of the juror who was for acquitting him.—*Fulmouth Packet, April* 22.

The *Journal de l'Indre* states that the labours for the relief of Billard, who was buried at the bottom of a well at Féré la Rivière. in the Indre, were carried on with the utmost expedition, skill and caution till 10 o'clock in the night of the 29th ult. when the top of a vaulted mass which covered him was reached. On coming to this point all the judgment of the engineers was required, for on inspecting the position in which the stones lay, the utmost apprehension was entertained that, any attempt to remove them, would cause the whole covering to fall in upon the wretched man below. His voice was heard more distinctly through the interstices, and the precise spot occupied by him was ascertained. Circumstances, however, rendered a prompt decision indispensable. The sufferer had now been as it were buried alive for 60 hours, without food, without being able to stir and scarcely able to breathe. His reason began to give way and delirium came on. He was heard to bemoan his fate, then to utter loud cries demanding food, and afterwards to break out into wild paroxisms of gaiety. A physician present declared that no time should be lost, and that every effort must be made for his release, at all risks. The stones were in consequence removed gradually and with such care that at a quarter before 11 o'clock in the morning of the 30th the sufferer was taken out of the well, still alive but in the last stage of exaustation. He was wrapped in blankets, his head being covered with a light cloth and carried into a house close at hand and put to bed in a dark room, where after taking a few spoonsful of weak soup and a small quantity of wine he fell asleep. His intellects returned but his pulse was feeble, making however, 125 pulsations in a minute· His skin was cold, and he suffered severely from thirst. After some little time his limbs, which had become stiff and paralysed, regained their powers, and his body recovered its natural warmth, but remained full of soreness and pain. The following is the account given by him of his condition while in his confinement. He was standing when the fall took place and the stones inclosed him up to the neck; his legs were crossed and his arms pinioned close to his body, but by a providential circumstance the fragments formed a vault of about six inches high over his head, He contrived to eat a part of the leathern shade of his cap and a piece of his smock frock, and tried to gnaw one of the stones within reach of his mouth!—*Galignani's Messenger, April* 5.

We find the following in a Corsica Journal:—"We are now about having roads and harbours! Our marshes are to be drained! The Government of Louis. "Philippe will have done for Corsica what has been in vain hoped for from former Governments. Honour! Gratitude! Eternal devotion to this Government of order, legality, progress, and civilization! A new era is beginning for our country. It will at last become what it ought to be—rich, populous, and powerful. These improvements will give birth to a spirit of enterprise on the shores of this island, and agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, will soon feel its influence."—*Ibid.*

M. Leville, formerly Chancellor to the French Consul at Porto Rico, was yesterday found guilty of forging a bond for 8000 Piastrees of Morocco, or about 50,000 fr., in a transaction relating to the sale of a gang of negroces belonging to a sugar plantation, and sentenced to close confinement for 5 years, and to stand on the pillory. His council, M. Derode, availing himself of some extenuating circumstances, made a powerful appeal to the jury, in which he was supported by the Advocate General, M. Glandaz, and the President of the Court, and induced them to sign a petition to the King for a commutation of the punishment.—*Galignani's Messenger, April,* 8

The following details have reached us from Saint Petersburgh, by way of Berlin, of the late military insurrection in that capital:—"A battalion of the guard, whose patience was worn out by the tyranny of its Colonel, became disorderly, during which the Emperor arrived. A Court martial was immediately assembled, who coudemned the battalion to be decimated, but when a few of the men had been shot the Emperor pardoned the rest. The next day the battalion was divided and part marched into Siberia and part towards the Caucasus."—*Ibid.*

The following extraordinary discovery is said by the *Courrier de l' Ain*, to have been lately made by some workmen on the road from Seyssel to Bellegarde, in that department, near the branch leading from Billiat to Chatillion. They found at about 4 feet below the surface, two tombs of solid masonry, strongly cemented and vaulted over; one containing about twenty skulls, and the other one skull and a bottle. On the inner sides of some the stones was sculptured the date of 1004, in Roman characters.—*Ibid*

Louis Philippe had issued the following ordonance, fixing the number of ships of each Rank, that is to compose the Naval force of France in time of peace.

"This force shall consist of 40 line of battle ships, 50 frigates and 220 Vessels of the lesser grades, in all 310.

"Of the 40 line of battle ships and 50 frigates, 20 of the former and 25 of the latter shall be maintained afloat; 20 line of battle ships and 25 frigates shall remain upon the stocks all 22 | 24 d'avancement."

"All the Vessels of inferior rank shall be maintained afloat.

"Besides this Naval complement there shall [illegible] on the stocks a reserve of liners and frigates, not [illegible] 13 in the first case and 16 in the other.

This ordonance regulates moreover the Artillery [illegible] Ships of War of the different grades.

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the PROPRIETORS by SORABJEE DORABJEE, at the Courier Press, No. 9, Church lane, where all communications addressed to the EDITOR, are received.